WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor. AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher. WEEKLY.

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VOL. X.

## INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

NO. 23.

# INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:

A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE, North Side Washington, near Meridian St., OPPOSITE ODD FELLOW'S HALL.

### AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, Invariably in Advance. THE WEEKLY EDITION

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Deup Letters, addressed to this office, will not be taken out Transient Advertisements, must be paid for when presented, or they will not appear.

The Anonymous Communication will receive attention at this

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Legal and other advertising at 35 subsequent insertion.

AUST:N H. BROWN,
JOHN D DEFREES.

### DEBATES

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

REPORTED BY HARVEY FOWLER, ESQ.

FRIDAY, October 18, 1850.

The Legislative Department. The PRESIDENT now announced the first business in

resolution, which was offered yesterday by Mr. STE-Resolved, That the committee on the Legislative Deapriment be directed to report the following as an amendment to the Constitution, viz: No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly; and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon the

last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the Mr. KELSO said, he was perfect'y content with the latter clause of the resolution; and he should be willing to vote for the whole of it if the mover would consent to amend it so as to make it a matter of inquiry. But he amend it so as to make it a matter of inquiry. But he maintained that it would be bad policy to make it a constitutional point, that no law should be passed by the Legislature onless a majority of all the members elected should vote for it. It might frequently be necessary to should vote for it. It might frequently be necessary to pass an important law when such a majority could not be obtained. It was not extravagant to suppose, that, from sickness, or other causes, or other causes of important legislation might necessarily be absent legislation might be lost to the advantages of important legislation might be lost to the State. Thirty-four years practice upon the existing majority principle had been followed by no evil result what jority principle had been followed by no evil result what. should vote for it. It might frequently be necessary to pass an important law when such a majority could not jority principle had been followed by no evil result what-

Mr. STEVENSON said, he was opposed to all reso-lutions of inquiry, because they expressed no sense of the spoke confidently with reference to his portion of the the Convention; but he regarded all imperative resolu- State when he affirmed, that there was no one subject er, first, have the judgment of the standing committee, some appropriate restrictions that would protect the wet tions which they might pass, as of some importance. He was willing that the Convention should now settle the question involved in this resolution. If it should be their checks ought to be placed upon inconsiderate and hasty wish that it should require a majority of all the members of the Legislature to pass a law, and if that wish was expressed by the adoption of the resolution, something would have been done—the sense of the body would would have been done—the sense of the body would be adoption of the resolution of the passage of a law, not only should the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to ative vote of a majority of all the members elected to ative vote of a majority of all the members elected to ative vote of a majority of all the members elected to ative vote of a majority of all the members elected to ative vote of a majority of all the members elected to ative vote of a majority of all the members elected to ative vote of a majority of all the members elected to ative vote of a majority of all the members. have been ascertained upon one point. He trusted that each branch of the General Assembly to be necessary, rights of married women. have been ascertained would yet be willing to waive his amendment, and allow the vote to be taken directly upon the adoption of the original resolution. One of the greatest evils which had oppressed the State was too much legislation; and, for the purpose of checking this thing, he had offered the proposition contained in the resolution. How was it now? Why, he had seen bill after bill passing in the Legislaturer by votes of teen or twelve men, at the close of a session, when many of the members had gone home—and some of them manifestly injurious and against the will of the people. The adoption of this proposition was required by the principle of universal suffrage. If it was the unrestricted suffrage of the majority of the representatives, surely it should be by the voice of the majority of the representatives that the law should be passed. The advantages of universal suffrage could not be fully enjoyed without requiring the representatives to refully enjoyed without requiring the representatives to refull read on three several days in each that no law or joint that the yeas and days in each that no law or joint the libration of the close of the State, but that no law or joint the libration of the State and in the resolution was as follows:

The resolution was as follows:

The resolution was as follows:

"That the cemmittee on the rights a the gentleman from Switzerland would yet be willing to and that the yeas and nays in every ease should be remain in their places until the Legislature should adjourn. tion, that the Statute Books had been encumbered with Ohio, Maine, Arkansas. Florida, Georgia, Alabama, There was no other way to frustrate the mischievous and sinister schemes of designing men. The experience of other States had proved that this was a wholesome constitutional provision. What barm had it ever produced in the legislation of the State of New York? This privileges were given to one railway company, and the legislation of the State of New York? This privileges were given to one railway company, and that at another time peculiar privileges were given to one railway company, and the legislation of the State of New York? This privileges were given to one railway company, and several others. The changes which had been made in these various States in regard to the holding of protection of the State of New York? This liar privileges were given to one railway company, and several others. The changes which had been made in these various States in regard to the holding of protection of the State of New York? This liar privileges were given to one railway company, and several others. The changes which had been made in these various States in regard to the holding of protection of the State of New York? This liar privileges were given to one railway company, and several others. The changes which had been made in these various States in regard to the holding of protection of the State of New York? This liar privileges were given to one railway company, and several others.

ever been generally understood by the people, that a law of any importance could be enacted and made obligatory upon them, in their House of Representatives of a bundred members, by a bare majority of a quorum? Nevertheless, it was well known, that, under this practical and serious mighty, and the remedy not so easily applied.

He submitted to the Convention, whether it had the remedy not so easily applied.

He submitted to the Convention, whether it had the remedy not so easily applied.

He should not go into any discussion of the main subject this morning: he would, therefore, merely repeat the remedy not so easily applied.

I will furnish you the "lists and plats of the land," the would be discussed, he trusted, at length, by the Contact the remedy not so easily applied.

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I will furnish you the "lists and plats of the land, tice, many laws had been passed which were not agreeable to the wishes of the people, and which had been repealed in consequence. He did not think there could be
any hardship in requiring, that fifty-one members out of the hundred shall record their votes in the affirmative upon the final passage of every bill, before it can become a law. It struck him that this question might as well be decided now, as at any other period. He hoped that the decided now, as at any other period. He hoped that the decided now, as at any other period. He hoped that the decided now, as at any other period. He hoped that the decided now, as at any other period. He hoped that the decided now, as at any other period. He hoped that the decided now, as at any other period. He hoped that the decided now, as at any other period. He hoped that the

as, in his opinion, there ought always to remain in the provision of this kind. He thought the recollection of the in its favor, appeared to his mind the most fatal objec-A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE,

partment of the government. He thought the yeas and stitutional provision, it would have been lost. It seemed beautiful young ladies that graced the Governor's levee hays required on the final passage of a bill, would be a to him that by the adoption of this resolution the Conlast evening, to come forward in favor of the rights of

etters for the benefit of subscribers.

tant question, and he was himself prepared to vote upon it at this time. But if members had not thought sufficiently discussed throughout the State, to justify the ss the subscription is renewed, except to those with whom we ciently upon the subject to make up their minds, he derstood the advantage of committees in deliberate hower miseraled business accounts. Weekly.

This Paper offers inducements to Advertisers equal to any other establishment in the State.

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of Ohio had defeated the will of the majority, and it to minority of the Legislature of the State of Indiana should at any time see proper to take such a responsibility upon the wheels of Government, he would say, let them do it; but he would take care to make that responsibility so great and so crushing, that no man would be willing to take it upon his shoulders. He had man would be willing to take it upon his shoulders. He had man would be willing to take it upon his shoulders. He had been properly at the would be willing to take it upon his shoulders. He had man would be willing to take it upon his shoulders. He had been properly at the would be willing to take it upon his shoulders. He had about the will of the people, and affirmed that an expression of that will could not be obtained, unless a been properly at the would keep open to accommodate the time.

According to strict parliamentary usage, he supposed that he ought not to detain the Convention any longer; but as other gentlemen had gone into the merits of the resolution, he would like to do the same. They had taked about the will of the people, and affirmed that an expression of the Legislature to perfect it, he did not subscribe to. If they were going to make a Constitutional provision in regard to this matter at all, why not make one sufficiently comprehensive to embrace

order to be the consideration of the resolutions lying over under the rule; and the Secretary read the following resolution, which was offered vesienday by Mr. STEgentlemen to the importance of the subject.

duced in the legislation of the State of New York? This principle had been incorporated in nearly all the lately amended constitutions of the Union, and he hoped to see it prevail here. With reference to the objection, that good bills might be rejected under its operation, he replied that it would be much better to lose a good bill now and then, than to cram into the laws the mass of ill-digested and injurious bills which were every year passed in this Hall by only a handful of men.

Mr. PEPPER of Ohio said, he was sorry his col.

legislative body sufficient power to secure the transac- Chair would bear him witness that, if, in the consuma- tion to it. It might do well this morning after having ion of all the business necessarily belonging to that de- tion of the State Debt Bill, there had existed such a Con- just emerged, as it were, from the large company of sufficient remedy for the evil complained of. But the objection which he referred to was insuperable, that the principle of the resolution would enable a factious minority to defeat the will of the majority.

Mr. SHOUP said, that he was opposed to the amendment because a mere resolution of inquiry could give no ment because a mere resolution of inquiry could give no ment because a mere resolution of inquiry could give no means he would be held directly responsible to the peo- have been pleased if the gentleman from Posey had was held last week at Warren Trumball county. Ohio assurance to the Convention as to what the committee ple, and not to this Convention; and surely if a measure stated whether he occupied the position, that this Conwould make of it; and the whole ground of dehate would have to be gone over after the report came in. But the be amenable only to his constituents. It seemed to him, protection of the rights of those ladies who were already resolutions were adopted; Convention could now decide upon the amendment, as that, upon the whole, the adoption of this principle married; if that was his opinion, he must say that he believed they would ultimately adopt the principle of would be injurious instead of beneficial.

this resolution. He supposed that it would be one of the results of the labors of this Convention to abolish local legislation by the General Assembly; and if so, the would, therefore, with the leave of the committee, \$2 00 rights of the people could not be represented unless the attempt to defend it. It had been said that his motion 5 00 voice of the majority were heard in enactment of every was discourteous to the mover of the resolution. He if they were to embody if in the new Constitution, he heartless pursuers. voice of the majority were neard in chartment of every law. Then, more especially, it would be the duty of law. Then, more especially, it would be the duty of law. Then, more especially, it would be no more discourtesy in making a every representative to be in his place. It was right that a full and fair expression of the will of the people should be heard; and it was democratic that the majorish which is provisions might not be applied for the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity should be heard; and it was democratic that the majorish which have recently upon a standing committees at all? If they were to make their resolution the word the present time.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That we look upon the passage of the Pulling in thought there would be no more discourtesy in making a motion of this kind than for one man to attempt to impose his opinions imperatively upon a standing committees at all? If they were to make their resolution the word the present time.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That we look upon the passage of the Pulling in thought there would be no more discourtesy in making a motion of this kind than for one man to attempt to impose his opinions imperatively upon a standing committees and assignment of Henry M. Nagice, one of the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so the benefit of all women alike, both married and singuity so 8 00 law. Then, more especially, it would be the duty of thought there would be no more discourtesy in making a would enquire why its provisions might not be applied ity should govern. He hoped to see a constitutional provision, that, hereafter, every law of the land shall be enacted by a majority of the representatives of the people. Mr. RITCHEY said, he thought this a very impor- would be no necessity for them; the whole idea of standwould be glad to afford time to such by a postponement dies to be something like this; the Chair selects for each committee, men well qualified to pass upon any measure reasons which induced the people to call this Convention that might be submitted to them; then the body submits ment at any future period. By this provision they would was, that there might be set up a constitutional check upon the legislature of them their propositions, and the committee, after considering them in all their bearings, report them back to them from going further if they desired the state. complaint that the State had too much legislation. But the House, with their judgment in the premises; then sired. He was very far from asserting that we had no complaint that the State had too much legislation. But the House, with their judgment in the premises; then that was not all. It was really true that reflection and it remains for the body to determine whether they will abiding people of the country. They tell the danger of the property hereafter to be acquired; and he was (Mr. Clark.) who contended that the adoption of this like to inquire of gentlemen whether it would not be appear that the people of the State generally were ready

> the year and nays could not be called upon for want of a be required to vote in the affirmative before any propo. the provision he had suggested? If the Convention inquorum, and business of the worst character had been passed in this way—all this he had himself seen and felt, and he had remonstrated in vain against its manifest the Legislature to remain here until the end of the sesfirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected Constitution. For when any member took a notion to ed the subject to the mature reflection of the body. It should not be passed upon without reflection. Whether perhaps B, C. D, &c., would have leave of absence, beit went to the committee as a resolution of inquiry, or of instruction, he eared not; and he cared very little whether it were decided upon now or hereafter. He had speken merely because he desired to direct the attention of gentlemes to the importance of the subject the case, and on the last days of the session there was cordingly Mr. NILES said, he earnestly hoped that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Switzerland (Mr. Kelso) would not be adopted, for the reason, (as it oc-

curred to him.) that its tendency would be to suppress the freedom of debate and discussion. It seemed plain to his mind that it would be giving the widest latitude to power in the hands of a few factions men, who might be or not. He considered such a motion no less discourtemove to amend the resolution, so as to make it a proposition of inquiry.

Mr. STEVENSON said, he was opposed to all resomove to amend the resolution.

Mr. STEVENSON said, he was opposed to all resomove to amend the resolution of inquiry.

Mr. STEVENSON said, he was opposed to all resomove to amend the resolution of inquiry and the form of a resolution of inquiry and the form of a

mr. PEPPER of Ohio said, he was sorry his collegue (Mr. Kelso) had proposed to make this a resolution of inquiry. He was as ready to meet the question handred men to legislate for them, would be content with the understanding that therefore, a make then understanding that therefore as an adjoining good farms, the fact that they will be content to the come under the old law, as he should be at any period of the seath back to act the same part with the understanding that therefore, a make then understanding that therefore, an make then of the understanding that therefore, an make the old law. It was therefore, an and profits of her real estate was simply desirous of calling the attention of the Con. es mentioned in the act.

differed from him entirely with regard to its propriety Statute Book, to which the gentleman had referred, but deliver our oppressed brethren into the hands of their "Moneyary Excitement.—We regret that our

the gentleman from Switzerland. Individually, he was in favor of the amendment the gentleman had suggest-Convention in going so far as it proposed, and the adop-

## Circular.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., ? October 30, 1850.

and uncultivated lands from sales. At the same time, I wrote to the Hon. Richard W. Thompson, at Washingon, requesting him to call in person upon the Department of the Interior, and present the views I held upon the subject, of the rights of the State under this act, and the proper mode to be pursued to earry out its pro-

This day I received the following answer from Mr. Thompson, and I concur so fully in the views he takes as the proper mode to be pursued at the present hour, and as to the construction of the act, that I annex it

You are respectfully requested, on the receipt of this circular, to enter upon, and to make out and forward to me, under the forms herewith sent, a statement of these lands in your county. In some of the counties there are but a few tracts of

these lands and the labor can soon be accomplished. In other counties where there is a great quantity of wet and uncultivated lands, you are requested to obtain

assistance from your deputies:

It is very important to have your reports of these lands, by the 15th of December at farthest, that the pat-Should you ascertain in your examination, that any

entries have been made of these lands, since the 28th of Sept. last, please note the same in your report. If you do not enter upon this labor, you will please to

You will call upon your Auditor and obtain a list of the unsold lands in your county, before you commence ope-

Your prompt and energetic action is respectfully callection of these lands. Very respectfully, yours &c., JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

he mendment of the gendleman from Switzerland, (Mr. decided now, as at any other period. He hoped that the quality of the present was the proper time mution to change the imperative character of the reso. Into, if it were insisted upon, would a serve the present was the proper time to the cost of the present was the proper time to the cost of the present was the proper time to the cost of the present was the proper time to the cost of the present was the proper time to the cost of the present was the proper time to the cost of the present was the proper time to the cost of the present was the proper time to the cost of the present was the proper time to the cost of the present was the proper time to the cost of the present was the proper time to the present which the present was the proper time to the present which the present was the proper time to the present which the present was the present which the present was the present which the present was the present was the present was the present which the present which the present was the present which the present was the present was the present which the present which the present which the present was the present which the present was the present which the CONNECTION OF PHILADELPHIA WITH THE WEST

### Abolition Fruits.

The efforts of the abolitionists, as a party, have had The Crescent City arrived at New York from Chagres the effect of tightening the manacles of the slave, and to on the 18th inst. She brings two hundred and forty-three encourage the free negroes to deeds of violence. Within passengers and over one-million dollars in gold dust. county, Ohio, Mr. William Gilbert, was shot by a fugi- ber. The over-land emigrants were arriving in great tive slave, who was escaping on a horse he had stolen. numbers; but many of them in a very destitute condition. was held last week at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio for want of provisions for themselves and grass for -the hot bed of abolitionism, at which the following their animals. The late riots at Sacramento, which

Resolved, That we, individually and collectively, here houses, created quite a panie throughout the State, and swear, upon the desecrated altar of our liberties, that we has produced a general monetary revulsion. Several would sooner see this nation shattered into a thousand large banking houses in San Francisco have closed. honored by the name of law, that would compel us to The Alta California thus describes the excitements

Resolved, That the colored man owes no service or obedience to any other master, save the God of Heaven, fined almost entirely to the banking house of Jas. King,

prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves, whether the Henry M. Naglee, and continued all that day. On Satofficer comes to us an officer of the Government or otherwise, laws, usages and religion of the country to the mained closed, while the other houses opened. He had

try of their presence, or at least to prevent their further pected

### Whiggery in New York City.

He hoped the new Constitution would require the afmative vote of a majority of all the members elected.

Sion. But he affirmed that this provision would no more have that effect than if not one word of it were in the least of the continue so to do. We will venture the would shield themselves under the plea that the Conventation would require the affirmed that this provision would no more have that effect than if not one word of it were in the least of the continue so to do. We will venture the would shield themselves under the plea that the Conventation would no more have that effect than if not one word of it were in the least of the continue so to do. We will venture the market that Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., James King of nating Committees, were not more corrupt and farcical would shield themselves under the plea that the Conventation would no more have that effect than if not one word of it were in the least that the conventation would not make the conventation of the continue so to do. We will venture the market that Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., James King of nating Committees, were not more corrupt and farcical would shield themselves under the plea that the Conventation would no more have the conventation of the conventation of the conventation would not more than the conventation of the conventation would not make the conventation of the conv tion had duly considered the matter, and had seen fit to go so far and no farther, and therefore they would not than we had anticipated—in fact, the general average from this trial. Two or three days will suffice to allay pass such a provision, embracing the whole subject, it should be done at once, and not left for the action of the Legislature. He hoped his amendment would prevail- tain influences known to be potential. Thus the Eigh. total." as it was merely a matter of enquiry-and if upon ex. teenth Ward was carried by the Superintendent of Reamination the committee should esteem it necessary to pairs, Superintedent of Streets, and a few subordinate man, Francis King, Esq., was for many years teller in make the change now proposed, they could report ac- officers of the City Government, by means of the gangs of men under their control; while the Twelfth, and to Mr. OWEN said he consented to the gentleman's some extent the Nineteenth, were in like manner taken He is one of the very best business men in the country. care of by the City Roadmaster. There were instances The question was then taken upon the amendment of the gentleman from Switzerland, (Mr. Kelso) and it was he had a Ward "under his thumb," and, having carried

The words of the poet are appropriate:

"How pleasant tis to see Little children all agree."

say, that my vote stands recorded in the affirmative on the bill in question, and I voted for it for reasons which the bill in question, and I voted for it for reasons which at the time satisfied my mind of the propriety of some additional provisions upon that subject, and which opin-

under the Constitution, the owner of a fugitive slave, or with any means to purchase subsistence. his agent, could arrest him in any State in the Union, without proof or process of any kind, and all who interners and the Indians on Feather river. ferred with his right so to do, were trespassers. This, in my judgment, demanded some additional legislative provision to provide for a legal mode of asserting this claim, to prevent riots and disturbances growing out of the attempt of slave owners to seize their slaves by virtue of those decisions—as I apprehend that no community in any free State, would quietly submit to the forcible ners and the Indians on Feather river.

The Indians on Feather river. It is very important to have your reports of these lands, by the 15th of December at farthest, that the patents may be made out by the General Government, and thus the ensuing sessions of the Legislature may pass such laws as are required to carry out the spirit of the second conduction of the fullest extent, the act of Congress of 1793. And by an examination of the Revised Statutes of Indiana of 1843, from page 1032 to page 1035, you will see that Indiana has always carried out to the fullest extent, the act of Congress of Congress referred to; and by reference to the 715th section gress referred to; and by reference to the 715th section from Massachusetts, and the latter from Maine. Lieut. Jackson started the next day with the control of the Revised Statutes of Indiana has always carried out to the fullest extent, the act of Congress referred to; and by reference to the 715th section gress referred to; and by reference to the 715th section from Massachusetts, and the latter from Maine. Lieut. Jackson started the next day with the control of the Revised Statutes of Indiana has always carried out to the fullest extent, the act of Congress. of the same Revision, page 984, it will be seen that aging. to fugitive slaves, is by the penal law of this State, a high misdemeanor and punished as a crime. Consequently the new law can give the slave owner no more privilstates, and hence the reason for additional provisions on the subject. But as I said in the beginning, I again repeat, that I do not think the law wholly free from objections, and without taking it up in detail, I will just say, that if in the operations of it, the personal liberty of any free man is endangered, no one will more readily vote for its repeal than myself—and I am clearly of opinion that some of its provisions require modification, which I have no doubt will be made.

I de extract will be found on page 676:

"This clause [the one providing for the recapture of fugitive slaves,] was introduced into the Constitution solely for the benefit of the slave-holding States, to enable them to claim their fugitive slaves who should have

### J. E. M'DONALD. The Pork Market.

50, the latter talk about \$3.00.

There is hardly a doubt of the crop being short in this State. There have been about 12,000 hogs engaged in this city; the prices have not transpired; probably \$3, and the rise up to the first of December. The packers here are determined to have their share of the crop, here are determined to have their share of the crop,

## California News.

were followed by the failure of several large banking

The first run commenced on Thursday, and was conand it is our duty to spurn the authority of all constitu- of William. The drafts on that banker were very heavy tions and laws that make us bondmen.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions to the tide having set against Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., and

suspended We have no comments to make upon these proceed- The consequence was an immediate rush to Burgovne ings. They speak in trumpet tones to the orderly, law & Co., James King, of William, and Wells & Co. Deencouraging a distinct and inferior face to abide in the tellers. There was not so large a call upon Wells & same community with us. They are aliens and ene. Co., though a large amount was paid out by them. It mies, and some mode should be adopted to rid the coun-

At Burgoyne & Co.'s there was a large crowd the whole day, resembling more the gathering at the Post Office on the arrival of a mail steamer than anything At the ward meetings recently held for the purpose of and a banker who understood his business. He posted

The "erisis" then has come. Only one banker has THE PRIMARY MEETINGS closed. The others have met the emergency promptly, and they will continue so to do. We will venture the

Mr. King, who is the brother of our respected townsthe banking house of Coreoran & Riggs, Washington.

2d inst., bringing the mails down to that date, with remittances to various houses in this city. Gov. Gaines was received on his arrival with every manifestation of respect and hospitality.

ion I see no cause now to alter, and without pretending that the bill is wholly free from objections, I think many provisions of the law have been misapprehended, and the effect of others exaggerated.

Grant in the case of Prize The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg and food. Those who are fortunate enough to get over vs. the State of Pennsylvania, and re-affirmed by McLean the desert will still have to travel near 300 miles before at Indianapolis, in May last, laid down the doctrine, that they reach Carson river, and but few will reach that point

seizure of a slave by his owner, without proof or process, stood their ground, and were soon reinforced by the comas the decision of the Supreme Court authorized him to mander (Capt. Sanger,) and some others who heard the do; and continued riots would be the result of asserting claims under this decision. But this law was intended their ground for three hours under a terribly hot sun and more particularly to remove obstructions which some of the States have placed in the way of the recapture of fugitive slaves, by enacting penal laws, against any officer of the State who might act under the provisions

Fugitive Slaves---Judge Story's Opinion. The Dayton Empire publishes the following extract eges in this State, than our own laws have always ex-tended; but, it is not so in Pennsylvania and many other States, and hence the reason for additional provisions on terial proceedings, and not the ordinary course of judi-

and not the ordinary course of judicial investigations, to ascertain whether the complaint be well founded, or the claim of ownership be establishished beyond all legal controversy. In cases of suspected crimes, the guilt or We have nothing reliable yet as to prices. There is a difference of fifty cents per 100 pounds in the views of feeders and packers; the first hold with firmness for \$3,00, the latter talk about \$3,00. essary is, that there should be prima facie evidence he-

"And in the ease of fugitive slaves there would seem